

Western Carolinian.

VOL. VI.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1825.

[NO. 279.]

Published Weekly
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.
GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.
G. M.

A first rate tract of land

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of LAND, commonly called the *Leper tract*, lying in Rock district, South Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres. The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centre Meeting-house, Irrell county, N. C.
A. J. WORKE.

August 23rd, 1825.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Statesville, Aug. 24, 1825.
N. C. Militia, has found it necessary, in order to avoid an interference with the Superior Courts of Rowan and Davidson counties, (the terms of which were changed at the last session of the Legislature, which fact did not occur to the Brigadier when his order of the 9th inst. was issued) again to change the time of this fall's review: the several Regiments composing the 7th brigade, will, therefore, be reviewed by the Brigadier General, precisely at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the days and at the places following, to wit:

The two Irrell regiments, (Nos. 52 and 83) at Statesville, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October next;
The 64th, or Second Rowan regiment, at Mocksville, on Wednesday, the 19th day of October next;

The 1st Rowan (or 63d) regiment, at Salisbury, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next;
And the two regiments of Davidson county, (Nos. 87 and 88) at Lexington, on Friday, the 21st day of October next.

It will be expected that commandants of regiments will be prepared to make their returns on the days of their several reviews.
By order of the Brigadier General.
WASHINGTON BYERS, Adj. Gen. Camp.

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.
20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricultural do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.
With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.
For sale by
T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.
3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.
Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.
March 1, 1825. 60tf

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.
THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd., at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.
JAMES I. LONG, Ex'r.

Dec. 24, 1824.

Indictments
For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
PRINCE MORO.

The following paper was put into our hands by a friend, who received it from a friend in Fayetteville, North Carolina, by whom it was drawn up. Such cases we believe are not uncommon. We have heard of several instances of learned Mahomedans among the slaves in the southern states, who were probably princes or priests in their native country.

About the year 1808, a South Carolina rice planter purchased and sent to his plantation a gang of slaves, among whom was a man of a slender frame and delicate constitution, who was not able to labor in the field, or had not the disposition to do so. His health failing, he was considered of no value and disregarded. At length he strolled off, and wandering from plantation to plantation, reached Fayetteville, was taken up as a runaway and got in jail, where he remained some time. As no one claimed him, and he appeared of no value, the jail was thrown open, that he might run away; but he had no disposition to make his escape. The boys amused themselves with his good natured, playful behavior, and fitted up a temporary desk, made of a flour barrel, on which he wrote in a masterly hand, writing from right to left, in what was to them an unknown language. He was also noticed by some gentlemen of the place; but his keeper grew tired of so useless a charge, and he was publicly sold for his jail dues. His purchaser, a gentleman living about thirty miles from Fayetteville, finding him rather of a slender make, took him into his family as a house servant. Here he soon became a favorite of the inmates of the house, particularly of the children. His good conduct in a short time put him in possession of all his master's stores, and he gradually acquired a knowledge of the English language. His master being a pious man, he was instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, which he received with great pleasure; and he seemed to see new beauties in the plan of the gospel, which had never appeared to him in the Koran; for he had been reared and instructed in the Mahomedan religion, and it was found that the scraps of writing from his pen, were mostly passages from the Koran. It seems that he was a prince in his own country, which must have been far in the interior of Africa—perhaps Tombuctoo, or its neighborhood. At all events, his intercourse with the Arabs had enabled him to write and to speak their language with the most perfect ease. Some of the Africans pretend to say he was what they call a "prey God to the king;" by which may be understood, a priest or learned man, who offered up prayers for the king of his nation, and was of his household. His dignified deportment shewed him to be of a superior cast—his humility, that of a peaceful subject, not a despot. In his person he is well formed, of a middle size, small hands and feet, and erect in his deportment. His complexion and hair as well as the form of the head, are distinctly of the African character. Some years since, he united himself to the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, of which he continues an orderly and respectable member. A gentleman who felt a strong interest for the good prince Moro, as he is called, sent to the British Bible Society, and procured for him an Arabic Bible; so that he now reads the scriptures in his native language, and blesses Him who causes good to come out of evil, by making him a slave. His good master offered to send him to his native land, his home and his friends; but he says, "No,—this is my home, and here are my friends, and here is my Bible; I enjoy all I want in this world. If I should return to my native land, the fortune of war might transport me to a country where I should be deprived of the greatest of all blessings, that of worshipping the true and living God, and his son Jesus Christ, whom to worship and serve is eternal life."

The Philadelphia Recorder says, "We can vouch for the truth of this article, as we were well acquainted with prince Moro, and have had several conversations with him on the state of Africa. He speaks English as imperfectly as any African we have ever seen, but still can make himself intelligible. He represents himself as having been educated at Tombuctoo; and he certainly writes Arabic in a most beautiful manner. He composed a history of his own life, and it was sent to some of our literary institutions, but what has become of it we do not at present know. He belongs to the Foulah tribe."

EXTRACT OF MALT.

The following method of making the extract of malt, has been found very efficacious in allaying a troublesome cough, and in spitting of blood; and, if taken in time, would prevent a pulmonary consumption.

Let a peck of the best malt be ground and put into an earthen pan; pour 6 quarts of boiling water over it, stir it well and cover it up close. Let it stand 28 hours; after which, strain it through a clean coarse cloth; then put it into a preserving pan, over a gentle fire; stirring and skimming all the while. Let it boil till it comes to a syrup that ropes, and is as thick as treacle. Put it into galley-pots, and then when cold cover it up close. A tea-spoonful of this may be taken in a morning, and at night going to bed; and at other times when the cough is troublesome.

MORE BRITISH SPLEEN.

The London Literary Gazette publishes the following effusion of spleen upon the Bunker Hill celebration:

"Antiquities.—Sundry old gentlemen, who fought a battle just half a century ago, among whom was General La Fayette, have been amusing themselves by laying the foundation of a monument on Bunker's Hill to preserve the memory of their exploits, lest they should forget them."

We recollect some time ago, that because a certain old gentleman, named George the Third, had reigned exactly fifty years, sundry persons old and young amused themselves in England with eating and drinking, to preserve the memory of an event not half so important as the above in its consequences to mankind.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

The duke of York has been presented with a bill from his tailor to the modest amount of 12,000 pounds sterling, [about 50,000 dollars.] It has been the subject of debate in parliament. Some of those interested in the discussion, thought the tailor did not pinch his highness in the size of the bill. A Liverpool paper has the following epigram on the subject:

Twelve thousand pounds to one tailor! Ah Fred:
For waistcoats, for coats, and for breeches!
Had you laid out one tenth-part of that sum on your head,
Your highness had made better speeches.

GOOD RULES.

[From the rules and regulations for the government of public schools, we extract the following, as advantageously applicable to all schools, and as conveying useful hints to parents and guardians.] Philadelphia paper

3rd. Parents or guardians shall not at any time, or on any occasion, interfere with the government of the schools.

4th. They shall not detain the children at home on any frivolous enjoyment, but shall be particular in sending them to school at the stated hour, with clean face and hands, hair combed, and as decently apparelled as their circumstances will permit.

5th. It is recommended, that parents and guardians co-operate with the teachers, by strict attention to the morals and behaviour of the children while at home, to keep them at all times from associating with idle, noisy, or wicked company in the streets, or otherwise; and especially to exert their authority to prevent the pernicious habits of swearing, lying, and other vices and immoralities; and endeavour to set before them examples of sobriety and good conduct; to inculcate obedience to their teachers, and a due respect to their superiors in age, frequently to read to them in the Holy Scriptures; to go with or

send them to some place of public worship on the Sabbath day; and generally by their demeanour and manners, endeavour to train them in virtuous habits, that may enable them to perform the various duties of life, with honour to themselves, and benefit to society.

By order and on behalf of the controllers of the public schools.
ROBERTS VAUX, Pres't.

SILK WORMS.

A gentleman, now in this city, (Philadelphia) proposes to commence the culture of the white mulberry, for the purpose of establishing a manufactory of Silk on a large scale. He also proposes the cultivation of palmaria christi for the manufacture of castor oil, the sunflower for sweet oil, the poppy for opium, pink root, rhubarb, cicuta, Fuller's teasel, madder, and the best kinds of tobacco for segars, such as the Maryland broad yellow and the Havanna, seed for which will be obtained of the first quality. It is confidently believed that these articles may be cultivated with infinitely more profit and advantage than the produce which is at present the object of farmers generally in this country.

The great national importance and advantage of the silk manufacture to the United States, must be obvious to every reflecting mind, upon the considerations, 1st, that above \$7,000 per annum (the recent amount of imports of silk into the United States) might be saved to this country thereby; 2dly, that a much less amount of land and labour are necessary, for the growth and manufacture of silk, than are required for that of any other species of clothing; and, 3dly, the increased demand for domestic produce at home, which would necessarily follow from the increase of manufactures, and also the loss and contingencies attendant on procuring the above amount from foreign markets.

Several ingenious and patriotic individuals in the United States have, at different periods, sedulously laboured to advance this important branch of domestic manufacture, but for want of persons acquainted with the manufacture of silk, their several and highly meritorious attempts have failed, leaving us in possession of every thing necessary for its consummation but the fabricator; to effect which, no plan appears so likely to succeed as the following:

It is proposed to locate a tract of land, in a salubrious and advantageous situation, in one of the western states, viz. the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ken. Harmony, In. or St. Louis, Misso. on which to establish a company for the purpose of the culture and manufacture of castor oil, sweet oil, superior tobacco, silk, opium, rhubarb, madder, &c. and whatever else may be deemed worthy of their attention. For this purpose, it is deemed most advisable to form a company with stock in shares of \$100 each. Further information will be given, by applying at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

Philad. Ev. Post.

OLD HORSE.

To the Editor of the Annals of Sporting.

Lynette Cottage, July 3d, 1822.

On Tuesday, the 11th of June, in company with Mr. Charles Town, the printer, and Mr. Lucas, veterinary surgeon, both of Liverpool, I visited Latchford-lock, about a mile distant from Warrington, for the sole purpose of seeing a horse which has actually attained the surprising age of 63 years, being now in his 64th. The horse belongs to the Mersey and Irwell Navigation Company; and, from the politeness of one of the proprietors, W. Earl, Esq. I had an opportunity, not only of examining this extraordinary animal, but of learning the following particulars relative to him: He was bred by Mr. Edward Robinson, of Willgrave farm, in Woolston, a short distance from Warrington. When young, and, indeed, till he reached the age of 50, he manifested an extremely vicious disposition, not only to human beings, but to dogs or any other animals that happened to oppose his progress, or stand in his way; and this was particularly shown when, at the dinner hour or other periods, a

cessation from labour took place; he was impatient to get into the stable on such occasions, and would use, very savagely, either his heels or teeth, (but particularly the latter,) to remove any living impediment, whether pig, dog, or child, that happened, by chance, or otherwise, to be placed in his way. His teeth in front are perfect, but very long; while his bridle-teeth or tusks, after having grown to an unusual length, became half inverted, and now describe an uncouth semicircle, convex towards the upper jaw. His lower lip is neither so loose, nor so pendulous, as what it is generally seen in very old horses. His eye is very remarkable; it seems differently placed in the socket from those of all other horses which I have observed; and it is, at the same time, so bright and clear, and presents altogether so perfect an appearance, as to afford a strong presumption that his sight is as good as that which is usually found in horses at the age of 12 or 14. Thirty years of his life, it seems, were spent in a gin, and the remainder principally on the Mersey and Irwell navigation, in towing boats. When in full flesh and the vigour of life, he would scarcely have measured, I should suppose, 15 hands. His colour is what may be called a chestnut dun, which was dappled in earlier life, with cropped ears and one hind foot white. He grazes in summer on the luxuriant pasturage of the meadows, near Warrington, on the banks of the Mersey, and in winter is taken into the stable, and fed on mashes and soft food. He still possesses the use of all his limbs in tolerable perfection, lies down and rises with ease; and when in the meadows, will frequently play, and even gallop, with some young colts, which graze along with him. This extraordinary animal is healthy, and manifests no symptoms whatever of approaching dissolution.

It is generally supposed that no other horse ever attained the age of 64. In the year 1745, when the rebels re-acted, there left a person named in Manchester, which was afterwards employed in that town, chiefly, I believe, in drawing a milk-cart, for nearly 40 years. The age of this horse was not exactly known; but it was evident he was considerably more than 40 when he died; and, on the score of longevity, may, perhaps, be ranked next to the animal I have just described.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully.

W. JOHNSTON.

The Town of Carven, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, has three meeting houses in good repair, and no Minister—no Clergymen, and no lawyer—no Doctor, and but one pauper. The Senator of that county, B. Ellis, Esq. one well to live, pays the highest tax, which amounts to \$20—no pulpit polemic disputes can there exist—no sparring of adverse sheriffs, no spirit of aristocracy, either in religion or law, there dominates—it is the temperate heat of quiet: may we all be, in Irish phrase, better well off.

When the once celebrated Dr. Sheb-bear was pilloried for a libel, a little ashamed of his elevation, he hired an Irish chairman to hold an umbrella over his head during the painful ceremony, and for this service the Doctor rewarded him with a guinea. Next day the chairman called upon him, and hoped his honor was well—began to hum! and ha! as if he had more to say. The Doctor, suspecting his drift, said, "My friend, what do you want? I thought I paid you yesterday very handsomely." "To be sure now," said pat, "and so you did for the trouble; but please your honor—consider the DISGRACE!"

"Well," said Mr. Secretary Goulburn to a laborer who was repairing some fences near Dublin Castle, "what do you propose to ask of Mr. Canning when he arrives here?" "The suppression of pigeons, of rabbits, and of parsons," was the reply. "Why really this is a strange mode of classing them."—"Nay your honor, it is clear: the first devour us in the seed, the second in the blade, the third in the sheaf."

An Elegant Pannel GIG

Is offered for sale: it is nearly new, and is believed to be as substantially constructed, and as handsomely and fashionably finished, as any GIG in this part of the country. It will be sold low, and payments made accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Printer of this paper. [76] Salisbury, Oct. 3, 1825.

New Arrangement.

THE Mercantile Business heretofore carried on in the town of Concord, N. C. by P. Barringer & J. W. Hamilton, under the name of P. Barringer & Co. will, according to an arrangement now entered into, be conducted in future in the name of the subscribers; who have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a heavy and splendid stock of

Seasonable Goods,

comprising the most general assortment they have ever opened, and which will be sold as low as can be bought in the western part of the state, either for cash or to punctual dealers on credit at same prices. They return their most sincere thanks to the public for the liberality of their patronage, and will use every exertion to merit its continuance.

Those indebted to the former concern, will find the books in the hands of J. W. Hamilton, for settlement; notes, bonds, judgments, &c. are in the hands of P. Barringer. As the subscribers are very desirous to close the business of the former concern, it is hoped no further notice will be necessary.

BARRINGER & HAMILTON.
Concord, Sept. 6th, 1825. 581

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the negroes, all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good site: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER. 53

N. B. I also request all persons who have any pay, and those who are owing me account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

A first rate tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of LAND commonly called the Leper tract, lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres. The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of the cotton planters; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centre Meeting-house, Iredell county, N. C.

A. J. WORKE. 5mt6

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd., at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, Ecly. Dec. 24, 1824. 41

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore, vs. The heirs of James Love, decd.: Petition for reprobate of will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of the said James Love, decd., are not inhab. heirs of this state, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 5th Monday of October next, then and there to answer, or plead to the charges set forth in the petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. 5mt82

Witness, DAN L. COLEMAN, c. c.

Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. term, 1825: William Hines, admr. vs. William Fairies: Original attachment, returned levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, reply the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck. Price adv. \$4. 5mt59

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Allemon & Locke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemon, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMON, GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

EZRA ALLEMON

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandise

of Allemon & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemon & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Salisbury, North-Carolina, October the 1st 1825.

John Adams	William Kenny.
William Alexander	Robert Latta
Margaret Allison	Robert Lee
James H. Boman	Joseph Little
John Bostian, 2	Rich'd. Locke
John Barber	John Lindsay
William Buie	Jonas Lipe
Paul Beaver	George Lingle
Solomon Beck	Joseph Lehigh
Peter Barringer	John Locke
John Brant	Wm. Lucky
John Briant	Moses Lester.
It. W. Brown	John Mills
Christopher Beaver	Benj. Maxwell
Tilmon Blades	William Moore, 2
Valentine Bedleman.	John M'Collock
Jos. Crane	Robt. M'Collock, 2
Robt. Chunn	Mrs. F. E. Mumford.
Wm. Cunningham	Willie Niblock
Jane Craiglow	Mr. Nite
Wm. H. Chisholm, 2	Norman Owens, 2
Jacob Cort	Silas Peace
John Canton	John Potts
Wm. H. Cole	John Pearce
George Clodfelter	James Phillips
William F. Cowan	Abram Peppenger
Mary Campbell	James Patterson
Benjamin Coats	Henry E. Patterson
Henry Call	Ebenezer Parks
James Davis	Thomas Powell
Geo. W. Doby	John S. Power
D. K. Dodge.	Thos. Phelps.
James Ellis	Eliz. H. Roberts
William Elliott	Samuel Rudder
Sarah C. Edwards.	George Ruffy
Archibald Eskins	James Rowland.
Elizabeth Fox	David W. Sanders
Peter Feazer.	James H. Smith
Mr. Gluck	Abram Smith
Francis Gibson, 2	Alex. Stephens
Henry Heflich, 2	Zachariah Samuel
Alex. Henderson	David Stewart
Benj. or Thos. Hartly	Jerry Simmons
Michael Heflich, 2	Sam'l. W. Shelton
Anthony Hatch	Jacob Sauer.
William Hughes	Benj. Tension
Michael Hanes	Fredk. Thompson
Lawrence Hudson	Mary Ann Verble.
George Harris	Jacob Weaver
Wade Hill	Henry Winters
Ruth Harrit	Heirs of Len. Wagoner
Benjamin Harrison	John L. Welch
William Hendly.	William West
William H. Jones	Robert Wilkinson
Green H. Jordan.	Sarah Womack
John Kester	Earna Young.

3490 SAM'L REEVES, P. M.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE LECTURES of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November next, as follows:

On Anatomy—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.

Medicine—Henry R. Frost, M. D.

Gynecology and Diseases of Women and Infants—Thomas G. Proleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edmund Havenell, M. D.

Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott, LL. D.

S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.

August 27. 18. Dean of the Faculty.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Coddle Creek; contains 150 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON. August 8, 1825. 5mt82

Valuable Negroes, for sale.

FOR sale, Forty or Fifty likely NEGROES, of the following description: men, women, and some few children; young fellows, boys and girls. For terms, apply at this office. Aug. 23, 1825. 72

For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent that tract of land with its improvements, on the south west side of the Yadkin River at Beard's Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract, only about 60 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwelling house and the customary out houses, near the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only a few years ago, and being designed for a house of entertainment is well adapted to that purpose, both from its location and plan.—The situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Salisbury, July 15, 1825. 67

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

NEW CITY OF REFUGE.

From the Buffalo Patriot, Extra, Sept. 15.
Revival of the Jewish government—Appointment of a Judge of Israel—Foundation of a new City of Refuge, &c.

It was known at the sale of that beautiful and valuable tract called Grand Island, a few miles below this port, in the Niagara River, that it was purchased, in part, by the friends of Major Noah, of New-York, avowedly to offer it as an asylum for his brethren of the Jewish persuasion, who in the other parts of the world are much oppressed; and it was likewise known that it was intended to erect upon the Island a City called Arrarat. We are gratified to perceive, by the documents in this day's Extra, that coupled with that colonization is a declaration of Independence, and the revival of the Jewish Government under the protection of the United States, after dispersion of that ancient and wealthy people, for nearly 2000 years—and the appointment of Mr. Noah as first Judge. It was intended, pursuant to public notice, to celebrate the event on the Island, and a flag staff was erected for the Grand Standard of Israel, and other arrangements made; but it was discovered that a sufficient number of boats could not be procured in time to convey all those to the Island who were desirous of witnessing the ceremony, and the celebration took place this day in this village, which was both interesting and impressive. At dawn of day, a salute was fired in front of the Court House, and from the terrace facing the lake. At 10 o'clock, the masonic and military companies assembled in front of the Lodge; and at 11, the line of procession was formed.

On arriving at the church door, the troops opened to the right and left, and the procession entered the aisles, the band playing the grand march from Judas Maccabeus. The full-toned organ commenced its swelling notes, performing the Jubilate. On the communion table lay the Corner Stone, with the following inscription, in Hebrew:

"Hear, O Israel, the Lord is our God. The Lord is one." Arrarat, the Hebrew Refuge, founded by Mordecai Manuel Noah, in the month of Tisri, 5585, corresponding with September, 1825, and in the 50th year of American Independence."

On the stone, lay the silver cups, with wine, corn and oil.

The ceremonies commenced by the morning service read emphatically by the Rev. Mr. Seal, of the Episcopal Church. "Before Jehovah's awful Throne," was sung by the choir to the tune of Old Hundred. Morning prayers—First lesson, from Jeremiah. 31st. Second lesson, Zeph. iii. 8th verse; Psalm for the occasion, 97, 98, 99, 100, 121st psalm in verse. Ante Communion Service—Psalm in Hebrew—Benediction.

Mr. Noah then rose and pronounced a discourse, or rather delivered a speech, announcing the reorganization of the Jewish government, and going through a detail of many points of intense interest, to which a crowded auditory listened with profound attention. On the conclusion of the ceremonies, the procession returned to the Lodge, and the Masonic brethren and the military repaired to the Eagle Tavern, and partook of refreshments.—The church was filled with ladies, and the whole ceremony was impressive and unique. A grand salute of 24 guns was fired by the artillery, and the band played a number of patriotic airs.

We learn that a vast concourse assembled at Tonawanda, expecting the ceremonies would be at Grand Isle. Many of them came up in carriages in time to hear the inaugural speech. The following is the proclamation, which will be read with great attention and interest. A finer day, and more general satisfaction, has not been known on any similar occasion.

PROCLAMATION TO THE JEWS.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, to manifest to his chosen people the approach of that period when, in fulfillment of the promises made to the race of Jacob, and as a reward for their pious constancy and triumphant fidelity, they are to be gathered from the four quarters of the globe, and to resume their rank and character among the governments of the earth. And whereas, the peace which now prevails among civilized nations, the progress of learning throughout the world, and the general spirit of liberality and toleration which exists, together with other changes, favorable to light and to liberty, mark in an especial manner the approach of that time when "a peace on earth and good will to man" are to prevail with a benign and extended influence, and the ancient people of God, the first to proclaim his unity and omnipotence, are to be restored to their inheritance, and enjoy the rights of a sovereign, independent people. Therefore, I, MORDECAI MANUEL NOAH, a Citizen of the United States of America, late Consul of the said States for the city and kingdom of Tunis, High Sheriff of New York, Counsellor at Law, and by the grace of God Governor and Judge of Israel, have issued this proclamation;

Announcing to the Jews throughout the world, that an asylum is prepared and hereby offered to them; where they can enjoy that peace, comfort and happiness, which has been denied them, thro' the intolerance and misgovernment of former ages; an asylum in a free and powerful country, where ample protection is secured to their persons, their property, and religious rights; an asylum in a country remarkable for its vast resources, the richness of its soil, and the salubrity of its climate; where industry is encouraged, education promoted, and good faith rewarded; "a land of milk and honey," where Israel may repose in peace, under his "vine and fig tree," and where our people may so familiarize themselves with the science of government, and the lights of learning and civilization, as may qualify them for that great and final restoration to their ancient heritage, which the times so powerfully indicate.

The asylum referred to is in the state of New York, the greatest state in the American confederacy. New York contains 43,214 square miles, divided into fifty-five counties, and having six hundred and eighty-seven post towns and cities, containing one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, together with six million acres of land, improvements in agriculture and manufactures, in trade and commerce which include a valuation of three hundred millions of dollars of taxable property. One hundred and fifty thousand militia, armed and equipped; a constitution founded upon an equality of rights; having no test oaths, and recognizing no religious distinctions, and seven thousand free schools and colleges, affording the blessings of education to four hundred thousand children of every religious denomination. Such is the great and increasing State to which the emigration of the Jews is directed.

The desired spot in the state of New York, to which I hereby invite my beloved people throughout the world, in common with those of every religious denomination, is called GRAND ISLAND, and on which I shall lay the foundation of a City of Refuge, to be called ARARAT.

Grand Island in the Niagara river, is bounded by Ontario on the north, and Erie on the south, and within a few miles of each of those great commercial lakes. The island is nearly twelve miles in length, and varying from three to seven miles in breadth, and contains upwards of seventeen thousand acres of remarkably rich and fertile land. Lake Erie is about two hundred and seventy miles in length, and borders on the state of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; and westwardly by the possessions of our friends and neighbors, the British subjects of Upper Canada. This splendid lake unites itself by means of navigable rivers, with Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior, embracing a lake shore of nearly three thousand miles; and by short canals, those vast sheets of water will be connected with the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, thereby establishing a great and valuable internal trade to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. Lake Ontario to the north, is one hundred and ninety miles in length; and empties into the St. Lawrence, which passing through the province of Lower Canada carries the commerce of Quebec and Montreal to the Atlantic Ocean.

Thus fortified to the right and left by the extensive commercial resources of the great lakes and their tributary streams—within four miles of the sublime falls of Niagara, affording the greatest water power in the world for manufacturing purposes,—directly opposite the mouth of the grand canal of three hundred and sixty miles inland navigation, to the Hudson river, and city of New York, having the fur trade of Upper Canada to the west, and also of the great territories towards the Rocky mountains and the Pacific Ocean; likewise the trade of the western states of America, Grand Island may be considered as surrounded by every commercial, manufacturing and agricultural advantage; from its location is pre-eminently calculated to become in time the greatest trading and commercial depot in the new and better world. To men of worth and industry it has every substantial attraction; the capitalist will be enabled to employ his resources with undoubted profit, and the merchant cannot fail to reap the reward of enterprise in a great and growing republic; but to the industrious mechanic, manufacturer and agriculturist, it holds forth great and improving advantages.

Deprived as our people have been for centuries of a right in the soil, they will learn with peculiar satisfaction, that here they can till the land, reap the harvest, and raise the flocks which are unquestionable their own; and in the full and unmolested enjoyment of their religious rights, and of every civil immunity, together with peace and plenty, they can lift up their voice in gratitude to him, who sustained our fathers in the wilderness, and brought us in triumph out of the land of Egypt; who assigned to us the safe keeping of his oracles, who proclaimed us his people, and who has ever walked before us, "like a cloud by day and pillar of fire by night."

In his name do I revive, renew and re-establish the government of the Jewish nation, under the auspices and protection of the constitution and laws of the United States of America; confirming

and perpetuating all our rights and privileges, our name, our rank, and our power, among the nations of the earth as they existed and were recognized under the government of the Judges. And I hereby enjoin it upon all our pious and venerable rabbis, our presidents and elders of synagogues, chiefs of colleges, and brethren in authority throughout the world, to circulate and make known this my proclamation, and to give it full publicity, credence, and effect.

It is my will that a census of the Jews throughout the world be taken, and returns of persons, together with their age and occupation, be registered in the archives of the Synagogues which they are accustomed to worship, designating such in particular, who have been and are distinguished in the useful arts, in science, or in knowledge.

Those of our people who from age, local attachment, or from any other cause, prefer remaining in the several parts of the world which they now respectively inhabit, and who are treated with liberality by the public authorities, are permitted to do so, and are especially recommended to be faithful to the governments which protect them. It is however, expected, that they will aid and encourage the emigration of the young and enterprising, and endeavor to send to this country, such who will add to our national strength and character, by their industry, honor and patriotism.

Those Jews who are in the military employment of the different sovereigns of Europe, are enjoined to keep in their ranks until further orders, and conduct themselves with bravery and fidelity.

I command that a strict neutrality be observed in the pending war between the Greeks and the Turks, enjoined by considerations of safety towards a numerous population of Jews now under the oppressive dominion of the Ottoman Porte.

The annual gifts which for many centuries have been afforded to our pious brethren in our Holy City of Jerusalem, to which may God speedily restore us, are to continue with unabated liberality; our seminaries of learning and institutions of charity in every part of the world, are to be increased, in order that wisdom and virtue may permanently prevail among the chosen people.

I abolish forever Polygamy among the Jews, which without religious warrant, still exists in Asia and Africa. I prohibit marriages, or giving Keduachim, without both parties are of a suitable age and can read and write the language of the country which they respectively inhabit, and which I trust will ensure, to their offspring, the blessings of education, and probably the lights of science.

Prayers shall forever be said in the Hebrew language, but it is recommended that occasional discourses on the principles of the Jewish faith, and the doctrines of Morality generally, be delivered in the language of the country, together with such forms which without departing from the ancient faith may add greater solemnity to our worship.

The Caraites and Samaritan Jews, together with the black Jews of India and Africa, and likewise those in Cochinchina, and the sect on the coast of Malabar, are entitled to an equality of rights and religious privileges, as are all who may partake of the great covenant, and obey and respect the Mosaic Laws.

The Indians of the American Continent, in their admitted Asiatic origin, in their worship of one God, in their dialect and language, in their sacrifices, marriages, divorces, burials, fastings, purifications, punishments, cities of refuge, division of tribes, in their High Priest, and in their wars and in their victories, being in all probability the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel, which were carried captive by the King of Assyria, measures will be adopted to make them sensible of their origin, to cultivate their minds, soften their condition and finally re-unite them with their brethren the chosen people.

A capitation tax of three shekels in silver per annum, or one Spanish dollar, is hereby levied upon each Jew throughout the world, to be collected by the Treasurers of the different congregations, for the purpose of defraying the various expenses of re-organising the government, of aiding emigrants in the purchase of agricultural instruments, providing for their immediate wants and comforts and assisting their families in making their first settlements, together with such free-will offerings as may be generously made in the furtherance of the laudable objects connected with the restoration of the people and the glory of the Jewish nation. A Judge of Israel shall be chosen once in every four years by the Consistory at Paris, at which time Proxies from every congregation shall be received.

I do hereby name as commissioners, the most learned and pious Abraham de Cologns, Knight of the Iron Crown of Lombardy, Grand Rabbi of the Jews and President of the Consistory of Paris; likewise the Grand Rabbi Andrade of Bordeaux, and also our estimable Grand Rabbi of the German and Portugal Jews, in London Rabbis Herschell and Mendoza, together with the honorable Aaron Nunez Cardozo of Gibraltar, Abraham Busaac, Esq. of Leghorn, Benjamin Gradis of Bordeaux, Dr. E. Gans and Professor Zantz of Berlin, and Dr. Leo-

The Muse.

FROM THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
THE GREY EYE.

Poets have praised the eye of black,
And eulogised the melting blue,
Have laid their fancy on the rack,
To celebrate each varied hue;
But not one single word they say,
About the pleasing eye of grey.

I like the mild grey eye—the faces
I most have loved, had eyes of grey;
And if each glance emits no blaze,
As those of black, I know that they
Possess a charm that can subdue
Hearts that withstood both black and blue.

The fair is fair, with eyes of black—
With eyes of grey, is still more fair;
For what the last in life may lack,
Is made up by the softer air,
Imparted to the lovely faces,
That grey and blue so often grace.

The black may pierce the gazer through,
And make the lighted spirits dance;
Our souls may melt before the blue,
Or die away in pleasure's trance;
But I will still my homage pay
To the enchanting eye of grey.

The eye that kindly beams on me,
Shall always meet a like return:
And I will bend the ready knee,
Where'er those glances melt or burn;
And idolize the lovely hue,
Whether of grey, or black, or blue.

EPITAPH on a POOR, but HONEST MAN.

Stop, reader, here, and deign to look
On one without a name,
Ne'er entered in the ample book
Of fortune or of fame.

Studious of peace, he hated strife;
Meek virtues ruled his breast;
His coat of arms—"a spotless life,"
"An honest heart"—his crest.

Quartered within was innocence;
And thus his motto ran—
"A conscience void of all offence
Before both God and man."

And in the last great day, though pride
Now scorns his pedigree,
Thousands shall wish they'd been allied
To this great family.

From the English Papers.

Olaf Phelair, the celebrated Persian poet, died lately at Ispahan, aged 96.—He was the Voltair of Persia, and has left behind him a very considerable number of manuscripts on mathematics, astronomy, politics, and literature. The Sophi had just granted him a considerable pension from the treasury; he was very expensive in his living, his principal food being the flesh of larks, which were brought from Europe, and he went very rarely on foot. He has left no children.

The celebrated optician, Sfrayel, of Bale, has just finished an improved telescope, 64 feet long. It is said, that with the aid of this enormous instrument, several learned persons have been enabled to discover animated beings, roads, and monuments, and temples, in the moon.

Brussels Paper.

A journeyman Baker in London has just gained, by the lottery, the barony of Forkleschui, in the principality of Anspach, and is now in possession of 120,000 francs. The first use he made of his riches, was to buy 70,000 loaves of rye bread, which he distributed to the poor, with a pot of beer to each.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

We received last night, Brussels papers to the 11th August. That political coxcomb, the Autocrat of the Russians, has it seems, issued an edict to compel the Jews to reside in the interior, as they are the persons chiefly engaged in smuggling. So long as the duties on importation are high enough to make smuggling profitable, there will be no want of Christians to supply the place of the Jews, otherwise Russian Christians must be of a very different stamp from all the Christians with which we are acquainted. The traders of the United States do not rank very high in point of principle, but we never hear of their smuggling—and why?—because the duties are not so high as to make it worth a man's while to smuggle. And yet this poor man trotted about our metropolis, and Paris; looked at every thing; and no doubt, believes what he has been told; that he knows every thing!

In 1823 a Latin manuscript of Milton upon Christian doctrine (written about 1650) was discovered in the old state paper office, Whitehall. It has been recently published in London, both in Latin and English. The London Literary Gazette of July 23, gives an abstract of the contents of all the chapters, and also Milton's argument in favor of a man's having as many wives as he pleases. He contends that polygamy is not interdicted in the bible, that it is sanctioned by God himself, and cannot therefore be considered dishonorable or shameful!

BANKS are every where a curse, when resorted to by an agricultural people, for ordinary borrowing of money. The farmer who goes into a bank, except on some special emergency, hardly ever gets out of it, unless by the sale of his property. The time lost in attending to his notes, together with the interest paid on them, eats him up; and if not so, makes him a dependant being, though by abstaining he might have been an independent one, caring nought about "discount-day." Niles' Register.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.
DYSPEPSIA.

In consequence of a sedentary life, I have for many years been afflicted with the fashionable complaint denominated dyspepsia. Its symptoms and effects were—flatulence, acrid eructations, and head-ache; prostration of the spirits, rendering the nervous system extremely sensitive, and producing incipient and ephemeral hypochondriasis. I attributed it to the action of some acrid humor on the nervous coat of the stomach, which disqualified the whole organ for its usual healthful action. How this humor was produced, was to me mysterious. I supposed it to be the consequence of sedentary employment, and brought on thus: Insufficiency of bodily exercise to give tone and vigor to the animal functions; the stomach, of consequence, became relaxed and enervated, and unable to operate with sufficient energy on some substances taken into it as food. This substance, lying undigested, underwent a species of fermentation, and the product of this fermentation acting on the relaxed and unnaturally tender coats of the stomach, produced a species of inflammatory action in the nervous coat, and hence the symptoms and effects above described. I have said nothing about the action of the mind, (which was kept in a state of vigorous exercise) nor its effects, believing that it operates perniciously only on enfeebled organs. I may be right, and probably am wrong, in my pathological deductions; but in the following antidote, I believe I am not far out of the way.—From my reflection on my own case, I concluded that some one of the gums would be a proper prescription. I took a small pill of *Assafetida*, and was successful beyond my most sanguine expectations. The flatulence subsided, and carried with it ALL of its unwelcome attendants—head-aches, costiveness, &c. Whenever I feel any symptoms of this troublesome disease now, I take a pill of *Assafetida*, and in a moment all is well. It is a cheap medicine: get 6¢ cents worth of the gum, and when you have occasion to take it, break off about the size of a common pill and swallow it. I ought to have mentioned, that I am convinced this disease is not one of long duration; but, on the contrary, one of mere momentary existence; brought on by circumstances of the moment, and recurring as often as those circumstances recur. Therefore the remedy proposed does not offer security against future attacks, nor does that taken to-day relieve us from the attack of to-morrow. In saying that I believe it to be of momentary existence merely, I mean, that, though it may be cured to-day, it may recur to-morrow; but it is not to-morrow a continuance of the disease of to-day; it is a fresh attack caused by the existence or recurrence of dyspepsia, and will, most certainly, produce a permanent disease; but this permanent disease is not dyspepsia any more than consumption is a common cold, any more than the lock-jaw is the simple puncture of the nail, or than the fruit is the simple seed from which it grew. MEDICUS JUNIOR.

BEAUTIFUL METAPHOR.

Man, says an elegant writer, can enjoy nothing to effect, alone. Some one must lean upon his arm; listen to his observations; point out secret beauties; and become, as it were, a partner in his feelings, or his impressions are comparatively dull and spiritless. Pleasures are increased in proportion as they are participated: as roses, inoculated with roses, grow double by the process.

Our conversation should be such that youth may therein find improvements, women modesty, the aged respect, and all men civility.

A person observed to a friend who was learning to snuff, that it was wrong to teach one's nose a bad habit, as a man generally followed his nose.

TO PREVENT HAIL STORMS.

The London Courier gives the following piece of information: A gentleman now on the Continent writes, that the whole country in the neighborhood of Lausanne is undergoing a singular process, called paregreling. The paregreles consist of poles 40 feet high, placed 500 feet from each other, to which conductors are attached. Great ravages are frequently occasioned to the vineyards by hail storms; and it is asserted that these conductors, by depriving the hail clouds of their superabundant electricity, will cause their contents to descend either in snow or rain.

Albion K. Paris, is re-elected Governor of Maine, without opposition.

ADDRESS.

Of the President of the United States to General La Fayette, on taking leave of him at his departure, Sept. 7.

Gen. La Fayette: It has been the good fortune of many of my distinguished fellow-citizens, during the course of the year now elapsed, upon your arrival at their respective places of abode, to greet you with the welcome of the nation. The less pleasing task now devolves upon me, of bidding you, in the name of the nation, Adieu:

It were no longer reasonable, and would be superfluous to recapitulate the remarkable incidents of your early life—incidents which associated your name, fortunes and reputation in imperishable connexion with the independence and History of the North American Union.

The part which you performed at that important juncture, was marked with characters so peculiar, that realizing the fairest fable of antiquity, its parallel could scarcely be found in the authentic records of human history.

You deliberately and perseveringly preferred toil, danger, the endurance of every comfort, in defence of a holy cause, to inglorious ease, and the allurements of rank, affluence, and unrestrained youth, at the most splendid and fascinating Court of Europe.

That this choice was not less wise than magnanimous, the sanction of half a century, and the gratulations of unnumbered voices, all unable to express the gratitude of the heart, with which your visit to this hemisphere has been welcomed, afford ample demonstration.

When the contest of freedom, to which you had repaired as a voluntary champion, had closed by the complete triumph of her cause in this country of your adoption, you returned to fulfil the duties of the philanthropist and patriot in the land of your nativity.—There, in a consistent and undeviating career of forty years, you have maintained, through every vicissitude of alternate success and disappointment, the same glorious cause to which the first years of your active life had been devoted—the improvement of the moral and political condition of man.

Throughout that long succession of time, the People of the United States, for whom, and with whom, you had fought the battles of liberty, have been living in the full possession of its fruits, one of the happiest among the family of nations. Spreading in population; enlarging in territory; acting and suffering according to the condition of their nature; and laying the foundations of the greatest, and, we humbly hope, the most beneficent power that ever regulated the concerns of man upon earth.

In that lapse of forty years, the generation of men with whom you co-operated in the conflict of arms, has nearly passed away. Of the Sages who guided our Councils; of the Warriors who met the foe in the field, or upon the wave, with the exception of a few, to whom unusual length of days has been allotted by Heaven, all now sleep with their fathers. Succeeding, and even a third generation, have arisen to take their places; and their children's children, while rising up to call them blessed, have been taught by them, as well as admonished by their own constant enjoyment of freedom, to include in every benison upon their fathers, the name of him who came from afar, with them and in their cause, to conquer or to fall.

The universal prevalence of these sentiments was signally manifested by a Resolution of Congress, representing the whole People, and all the States of this Union, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to you the assurances of the grateful and affectionate attachment of this Government and People, and desiring that a national ship might be employed, at your convenience, for your passage to the borders of our country.

The invitation was transmitted to you by my venerable predecessor; himself bound to you by the strongest ties of personal friendship; himself one of those whom the highest honours of his country had rewarded for blood early shed in her cause, and for a long life of devotion to her welfare. By him the services of a national ship were placed at your disposal. Your delicacy preferred a more private conveyance, and a full year has elapsed since you landed upon our shores. It were scarcely an exaggeration to say, that it has been, to the people of the Union, a year of uninterrupted festivity and enjoyment, inspired by your

presence. You have traversed the twenty-four States of this great Confederacy. You have been received with rapture by the survivors of your earliest companions in arms. You have been hailed as a long absent parent by their children, the men and women of the present age. And a rising generation, the hope of future time, in numbers surpassing the whole population of that day when you fought at the head and by the side of their forefathers, have vied with the scanty remnants of that hour of trial, in acclamations of joy at beholding the face of him whom they feel to be the common benefactor of all. You have heard the mingled voices of the past, the present, and the future age, joining in one universal chorus of delight at your approach; and the shouts of unbidden thousands, which greeted your landing on the soil of freedom, have followed every step of your way, and still resound, like the rushing of many waters, from every corner of our land.

You are now about to return to the country of your birth, of your ancestors, of your posterity. The Executive Government of the Union, stimulated by the same feeling which had prompted the Congress to the designation of a national ship for your accommodation in coming hither, has destined the first service of a frigate, recently launched at this Metropolis, to the less welcome, but equally distinguished trust, of conveying you home. The name of the ship has added one more memorial to distant regions and future ages, of a stream already memorable, at once in the story of your sufferings and of our independence.

The ship is now prepared for your reception, and equipped for sea.—From the moment of her departure, the prayers of millions will ascend to Heaven that her passage may be prosperous, and you return to the bosom of your family as propitious to your happiness, as your visit to this scene of your youthful glory has been to that of the American people.

Go, then, our beloved friend—return to the land of brilliant genius, of generous sentiment, of heroic valor; to that beautiful France, the nursing mother of the Twelfth Louis, and the Fourth Henry; to the native soil of Bayard and Coligni, of Turenne and Catinat, of Fenelon and D'Aguesseau. In that illustrious catalogue of names which she claims as of her children, and with honest pride holds up to the admiration of other nations, the name of LAFAYETTE has already, for centuries, been enrolled. And it shall henceforth burnish into brighter fame; for if, in after days, a Frenchman shall indicate the character of his nation by that of one individual, during the age in which we live, the blood of lofty patriotism shall mantle in his cheek, the fire of conscious virtue shall sparkle in his eye, and he shall pronounce the name of LAFAYETTE. Yet we, too, and our children in life, and after death, shall claim you for our own.—You are ours by that more than patriotic self-devotion with which you flew to the aid of our fathers at the crisis of their fate. Ours by that unshaken sentiment of gratitude for your services which is a precious portion of our inheritance. Ours by that tie of love, stronger than death, which linked your name with that of WASHINGTON.

At the painful moment of parting from you, we take comfort in the thought, that, wherever you may be, to the last pulsation of your heart, our country will be ever present to your affections; and a cheerful consolation assures us, that we are not called to sorrow, most of all that we shall see your face no more. We shall indulge the pleasing anticipation of beholding our friend again. In the mean time, speaking in the name of the whole people of the United States, and at loss only for language to give utterance to that feeling of attachment with which the heart of the nation beats as the heart of one man, I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell.

The frigate listened with deep attention; and, at the close of the address, embraced the President in his arms, saluting him in the French manner on each cheek. He then replied in the following manner:

Amidst all my obligations to the General Government, and particularly to you, sir, its respected Chief Magistrate, I have most thankfully to acknowledge the opportunity given me, at this solemn and painful moment, to present the People of United States with a parting tribute of profound, inexpressible gratitude.

To have been, in the infant and

critical days of these States, adopted by them as a favorite son, to have participated in the toils and perils of our unspotted struggle for independence, freedom, and equal rights, and in the foundation of the American Era of a new social order, which has already pervaded this, and must, for the dignity and happiness of mankind, successively pervade every part of the other hemisphere; to have received at every stage of the Revolution, and during forty years after that period, from the people of the United States, and their representatives at home and abroad, continual marks of their confidence and kindness, has been the pride, the encouragement, the support of a long and eventful life.

But how could I find words to acknowledge that series of welcomes, those unbounded and universal displays of public affection, which have marked each step, each hour, of a twelve months' progress through the twenty-four states; and which, while they overwhelm my heart with grateful delight, have most satisfactorily evinced the concurrence of the people in the kind testimonies, in the immense favors, bestowed on me by the several branches of their representatives in every part, and at the central seat of the confederacy.

Yet gratifications still higher awaited me—in the wonders of creation and improvement that have met my enchanted eye, in the unparalleled and self-felt happiness of the people, in their rapid prosperity and insured security, public and private; in a practice of good order, the appendage of true freedom; and a national good sense, the final arbiter of all difficulties—I have had proudly to recognize a result of the republican principles for which we have fought, and a glorious demonstration to the most timid and prejudiced minds, of the superiority, over degrading aristocracy or despotism, of popular institutions, founded on the plain rights of man, and where the local rights of every section are preserved under a constitutional bond of union. The cherishing of that union between the States, as it has been the farewell entreaty of our great paternal Washington, and will ever have the dying prayer of every American Patriot, so it has become the sacred pledge of the emancipation of the world—an object in which I am happy to observe that the American people, while they give the animating example of successful free institutions, in return for an evil entailed upon them by Europe, and of which a liberal and enlightened sense is every where more and more generally felt, show themselves every day more anxiously interested.

And now, sir, how can I do justice to my deep and lively feelings, for the assurances most peculiarly valued of your esteem and friendship, for your so very kind references to old times, to my beloved associates, to the vicissitudes of my life; for your affecting picture of the blessings poured by the several generations of the American people on the remaining days of a delighted veteran; for your affectionate remarks on this sad hour of separation, on the country of my birth—full, I can say, of American sympathies—on the hope so necessary to me, of my seeing the country that has dignified, near half a century ago, to call me hers? I shall content myself, refraining from superfluous repetitions, at once before you, sir, and this respected circle, to proclaim my cordial confirmation of every one of the sentiments which I have had daily opportunities publicly to utter, from the time when your venerable predecessor, my old brother in arms and friend, transmitted to me the honorable invitation of Congress, to this day, when you, my dear sir, whose friendly connexion with me dates from your earliest youth, are going to consign me to protection, across the Atlantic, of the heroic national flag, on board the splendid ship, the name of which has been not the least flattering and kind among the numberless favours conferred upon me.

God bless you, sir, and you all who surround us? God bless the American people, each of their States, and the Federal Government! Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart: such will be its last throbbing when it ceases to beat.

Reading nothing but novels, is like feeding upon cakes and sweetmeats; which vitiate the appetite, and make it unable to digest more solid food.